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presented, we think the author has demonstrated, in the clearest manner, that the Brachiopods are worms. And we congratulate ourselves that this important discovery of the obscure relationship of these animals has been made by an American naturalist, with the advantages presented in this country.

Still, from the facts so clearly set forth, we doubt whether the Brachiopods should, even with all the important Chætopod characters they present, be included in the division of Chætopod worms, but rather look forward to their being united with the Polyzoa in a division equivalent, perhaps, to the rest of the worms, at least the Chætophora and Discophora combined, and forming a somewhat parallel group. The Brachiopods, certainly, from Prof. Morse's own showing, have not either such a nervous system, or respiratory or circulating organs, or an annulated body, as would warrant their union with the Chætopods. He has fully proved that they are a synthetic type, combining the features of different groups of worms and other articulate animals, and in doing so he virtually forbids our sharing his view as to their special Chætopod nature. We would prefer, in speculating on their ancestry, to derive the Brachiopods and Polyzoa from a common vermian ancestry, not much higher than the Rotifers, from which sprung two stems; one resulting in the Polyzoa, and the other in the more highly and specially-developed Brachiopods, while the Chætopods were probably derived independently from an ancestry higher perhaps, but vaguely resembling the Rotifers. As to the molluscan affinities of these animals, let those prove them who can, after going over step by step the track revealed by the patient and toilsome researches of our author.

**NORTH AMERICAN GRASSHOPPERS.\***—Dr. Hayden proposes to collect, in a single quarto volume, papers upon the zoology and botany of the Rocky Mountain region explored by him in his government surveys. The fishes and reptiles will be elaborated by Professor Cope, the botany by Professor Porter, Hemiptera by Mr. Uhler, Coleoptera by Dr. Horn, birds by Dr. Coues and mammals by Professor Gill. The first part, on a portion of the Orthoptera, is now published, and if the whole work is executed upon the same scale, one volume cannot contain it all: let us hope that it will not. In the part before us, Dr. Thomas does not

\*Report of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories. F. V. Hayden, Geologist in charge. Vol. v, Zoology and Botany. Part i, Synopsis of the Acrididæ of North America, by Cyrus Thomas, Ph.D. 4to. pp. x, 262. Washington, 1873.

confine himself to the study of Rocky Mountain forms, but includes the Acridians of the whole of North America. It is preceded by an introductory statement of the external and internal structure of insects of this group, with especial reference to parts used in description; by an exposition of the author's idea of classification and by notes on the geographical distribution of the genera and species. In the body of the work one hundred and twenty species and twenty-five genera of U. S. Acridians are described; forty species and four genera as new. In the second part, the extra-limital species are described, but no new species are mentioned; and nearly all the descriptions, as well as many of those in the first part, are borrowed; it would have been well if the author had appended the describers' names. The work is accompanied by a well executed plate (none too large) in which, strange to say, nearly one-third of the figures are of European species,—copied from Fischer's work; surely, from the abundant material in the author's possession, suitable specimens could have been found for illustration.

**BRITISH MARINE SEAWEEDS.\***—This is a convenient little book, of which four parts have already appeared, and five or six are to follow. Mr. Grattan, whose home is at Torquay in Devonshire, a place famous in the history of British natural history, is a thorough enthusiast in seaweeds, and finding that the standard treatises on them were too scientific for the use of ordinary amateurs, and withal quite expensive, he has prepared this work, which is so simple that the most inexperienced student can readily understand it, while the price, sixpence sterling for each part, is moderate enough. Since a very large proportion of our New England algæ consists of species occurring on the shores of Great Britain, and since Harvey's *Nereis*, the only work on the algæ of the United States, is costly and not suited to the needs of amateurs, this book will be very useful to those who not only collect, but desire to know something about seaweeds and sea-mosses.—**DANIEL C. EATON.**

**LUBBOCK'S MONOGRAPH OF THE PODURÆ.**—Sir. John Lubbock has recently published a "Monograph of the Collembola and Thysanura." It forms a volume, in octavo, of the Ray Society. The

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\* British Marine Algæ: being a popular account of the Seaweeds of Great Britain, their collection and preservation. Illustrated. By W. H. Grattan. London: "The Bazaar" office, 32 Wellington street, Strand, W. C.